



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

about Jurassic. The monzonite-like rocks appear to be younger than the gray granite, which would indicate that they belong to the Cretaceous.

The conglomerates are amongst the younger rocks. The Lake Mountain conglomerate is supposed by Mr. McConnell to be Tertiary. It bears a strong resemblance, both lithologically and stratigraphically, to the conglomerates associated with the Tertiary volcanics on the Kettle River, which are supposed to be of Tertiary age. The Rossland granite, which sends dykes through the conglomerates both on Sophie Mountain and on the Kettle River, is evidently younger than these. Dr. Dawson has observed granite very much like the Rossland granite, cutting the Cretaceous rocks, in the Kamloops district. The Rossland granite, again, is newer than some of the basalts, as inclusions of the latter were found in it, and reddish porphyry dykes, seemingly identical with those from this granite, were observed cutting the lower volcanic beds. There seems good ground, therefore, for supposing this granite and the accompanying porphyries to be Tertiary (R. W. Brock).
C.

Aus den Hochregionen des Kaukasus. Wanderungen Eslebnisse, Beobachtungen von GOTTFRIED MERZBACHER. Two volumes, 1920 pages, 246 illustrations from photographs, 3 maps. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1901. Price, 40 marks.

This is another great work on the Caucasus, which may be compared favorably with that by Freshfield. The two large volumes by Merzbacher deserve a more extended review than it is possible to give them at this time. They present in very attractive form the result of much labor in exploring the peaks and snowfields, the glaciers and valleys of the lofty Caucasus, as well as in study and observation of the country and its peoples. Much labor has also been bestowed upon the preparation of the book, which appears in the character of the 246 illustrations, most of which, from photographs taken by the author, have been redrawn with great success artistically, especially those by E. T. Compton. The three topographic maps of the region, on a scale of 1 : 140,000, furnish a great deal of valuable detail. A most convincing evidence of the care taken with the preparation of the book is the index of 117 double-columned pages. So also are the frequent bibliographic references.

The first chapters are devoted to the general discussion of the orography and structure of the high Caucasus; their glaciers, hydrography, passes, and subdivision into three groups, western, central, and

eastern. Then follows a comparison of these mountains with the Swiss Alps, in which the Caucasus is shown to excel in loftiness and grandeur of peaks and mountain masses, and in wildness and solitude. But the Swiss Alpine valleys surpass those of the Caucasus in the charm of their beauty and restfulness. There are chapters on the ethnology of the peoples inhabiting the region, and an historical sketch of the explorations of the mountains.

These chapters are introductory to the narrative of the explorations by Merzbachen, who, as an Alpine climber, undertook the ascent of the loftiest and most forbidding peaks. The narrative begins with his departure from Munich in 1891, and the details of the journeys are presented with such thoroughness as to constitute a veritable guide-book of the country traversed. Passing through Batum and Kutais to Tschwelieri, the mountains are entered by way of the Lahpari Pass. Following an unsuccessful attempt on Ushba, are the ascents of the Laila and the Tetnuld, the crossing of the Adur-see Pass into the Baksan Valley, the ascent of Elbrus and a series of high peaks east to Kasbek, which, with a journey to Tiflis completes the experience of the first season. The second expedition, in the summer of 1892, was directed to the eastern portion of the range, and a number of lofty peaks ascended, including Tebulos-mta, Komito tawi, and Donos-mta.

The book finishes with a chapter on the map of the mountains and a discussion of the names applied to the peaks and passes; also a petrographical description of rock specimens and fossils collected by the author and studied by Dr. Ludwig von Ammon. Finally, there is a statement of all things possibly needed for such an expedition: clothing, camp outfit and provisions, apparatus, medicines, and presents suitable for those whose favors could not be repaid with money.

J. P. I.

The Geological History of the Rivers of East Yorkshire [England]; being the Sedgwick Prize Essay for the Year 1900. By F. R. Cowper Reed, Trinity College, Cambridge.

In this study the modern physiographic mode of working out the history of topographic and drainage systems is employed with apparent success, following confessedly American precedents. The general conclusions are thought to apply to East England, and perhaps more widely. They are set forth as follows: